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=> s 6-deoxyglycosyl transferase and (Escherichia coli expression or host cell?) 3 FILES SEARCHED...

2 6-DEOXYGLYCOSYL TRANSFERASE AND (ESCHERICHIA COLI EXPRESSION OR HOST CELL?)

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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1

1 DUP REM L1 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d 12 ibib ab

ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:252525 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:265626

TITLE: Recombinant production of glycosylated diphosphate

6-deoxy-sugar, polyketide and erythromycins in

Escherichia coli

INVENTOR(S): Khosla, Chaitan; Gramajo, Hugo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior

University, USA; Kosan Biosciences, Inc.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION: _________

PA	PATENT NO.				KIND DATE					APPL	ICAT	ION I	NO.		D	ATE			
			-			-									-				
WO	2004	0247	44		A2		2004	0325	1	WO 2	003-	US24	109		2	0030,	731		
WO						2004	0715												
	W:	ΑE,	AG,	ΑL,	AM,	ΑT,	AU,	ΑZ,	BA,	BB,	BG,	BR,	BY,	ΒZ,	CA,	CH,	CN,		
		CO,	CR,	CU,	CZ,	DE,	DK,	DM,	DΖ,	EC,	EE,	ES,	FI,	GB,	GD,	GE,	GH,		
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		LS,	LT,	LU,	LV,	MA,	MD,	MG,	MK,	MN,	MW,	MX,	MZ,	NI,	NO,	NZ,	OM,		
		PG,	PH,	PL,	PT,	RO,	RU,	SC,	SD,	SE,	SG,	SK,	SL,	SY,	ТJ,	TM,	TN,		
		TR,	TT,	TZ,	UA,	ŪĠ,	UΖ,	VC,	VN,	ΥU,	ZA,	ZM,	ZW						
	RW:	GH,	GM,	KE,	LS,	MW,	MZ,	SD,	SL,	SZ,	TZ,	ŪĠ,	ZM,	ZW,	AM,	AZ,	BY,		
		KG,	ΚZ,	MD,	RU,	ТJ,	TM,	ΑT,	BE,	BG,	CH,	CY,	CZ,	DE,	DK,	EE,	ES,		
		FI,	FR,	GB,	GR,	HU,	IE,	IT,	LU,	MC,	NL,	PT,	RO,	SE,	SI,	SK,	TR,		
		BF,	ВJ,	CF,	CG,	CI,	CM,	GΑ,	GN,	GQ,	GW,	ML,	MR,	NE,	SN,	TD,	TG		

US 2004214276 A1 20041028 US 2003-632682 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-400122P P 20020731 The invention relates to methods and materials relating to a recombinant Escherichia coli (E. coli) host cell contg. an expression system for producing a nucleotide diphosphate 6-deoxy-sugar. The host cell may also comprise an expression system for producing a 6-deoxyglycosyl transferase, and an expression system for producing a polyketide to produce glycosylated polyketide. More specifically, the invention relates to an E. coli host cell contg. one or more an expression systems for producing erythromycins or intermediates thereto. The eight S. venezuelae desI-desVII genes were expressed in Escherichia coli and TDP-desosamine was synthesized.

=> s 6-deoxyglycosyl transferase and dna L3 0 6-DEOXYGLYCOSYL TRANSFERASE AND DNA

=> file registry COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE TOTAL ENTRY SESSION FULL ESTIMATED COST 11.39 11.60 DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS) SINCE FILE TOTAL ENTRY SESSION CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE -0.73 -0.73

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 21 FEB 2005 HIGHEST RN 835594-12-2 DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 21 FEB 2005 HIGHEST RN 835594-12-2

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=> s 6-deoxyglycosyl transferase
 6855392 6

0 DEOXYGLYCOSYL

75373 TRANSFERASE

L4

=> file medline hcaplus embase biosis biotechds scisearch COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE TOTAL ENTRY SESSION FULL ESTIMATED COST 14.66 26.26 DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS) SINCE FILE TOTAL ENTRY SESSION CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE 0.00 -0.73

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NOVELTY - A recombinant **Escherichia coli** host cell (I) containing an expression system for producing at least one nucleotide

LANGUAGE:

AB

OTHER SOURCE:

DERWENT ABSTRACT:

English

WPI: 2004-295071 [27]

diphosphate 6-deoxy-sugar.

BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Cell: (I) further comprises an expression system for expressing 6-deoxyglycosyl transferase or for the synthesis of a polyketide. The sugar is chosen from desosamine, cladinose, mycaminose, oleandrose, forosamine, daunosamine, mycarose, ascarylose, rhamnose, and mycosamine under conditions where the nucleotide diphosphate sugar is produced and the 6-deoxyglycosyl transferase is expressed. The sugar is D-desosamine. The expression system comprises desosamine biosynthetic genes from Streptomyces venezuelae, Saccharopolyspora erythraea, Streptomyces narbonesis or Streptomyces antibioticus. The desosamine biosynthetic genes are preferably from Streptomyces venezuelae. The desosamine biosynthetic genes comprise des I-des VI and des VIII genes. (I) further comprises an expression system for expressing a desosaminyltransferase. The expression system for the synthesis of a polyketide comprises genes encoding a 6-deoxyerythronolide B synthase. (I) further comprises an expression system for a 6-erythronolide B 6-hydroxylase. The expression system for producing at least one nucleotide diphosphate 6-deoxy-sugar comprises genes encoding enzymes that produce thymidine-diphosphate (TDP)-mycarose, and where the expression system for expression a 6deoxyglycosyltransferase expresses a mycarosyltransferase. (I) is further modified with an expression system for an erm ribosomal methyltransferase. (I) further comprises an expression system for producing TDP-desosamine and a desosaminyltransferase. (I) further comprises an expression system for an erythromycin D 12-hydroxylase, or erythromycin C 3-O-methyltransferase. The expression system for producing nucleotide diphosphate 6-deoxy-sugar does not comprise biosynthetic genes from Micromonospora megalomicea.

USE - (I) is useful for producing a glycosylated polyketide such as 6-deoxyerythronolide B, which involves feeding a polyketide to a culture of (I) under conditions where the nucleotide diphosphate 6-deoxy-sugar is produced and the 6-deoxyglycosyl transferase is expressed. (I) is also useful for producing an erythromycin analog, which involves culturing (I) under conditions where the genes in each expression system are expressed to produce functional enzymes (claimed).

EXAMPLE - A cosmid clone containing eight genes involved in the biosynthesis of thymidine diphosphate (TDP)-desosamine from Streptomyces venezuelae was obtained. Each of the eight des genes (des I-des VIII) was assembled into a single pET28 construct (pKH26). The pKH26 was transformed into Escherichia coli BL21 and was cultured in LB medium with 50 microg/ml ampicillin at 37 degrees C. Expression of each target gene was induced by supplementing the culture with isopropyl thiogalactoside. For Des I, II, IV, V, and VI production, culture was incubated at 30 degrees C for another 6 hours and for Des IV, VII, and VIII production, culture was incubated at 15 degrees C for 20 hours. Cell lysates were prepared by sonication on ice and insoluble materials were removed by centrifugation and the expressed products were purified, and was found that all genes were expressed in soluble form. The experiment was repeated and various 6-deoxyerythronolide B (6-dEB) aglycones were fed to the culture and the induced culture was grown at 18 degrees C for 24 hours. The supernatant of the culture was extracted with three volumes of ethyl acetate/triethyl amine (99:1). The extract was evaporated to dryness and dissolved in a small volume of methanol for analysis with liquid chromatography spectroscopy (LC/MS) for the presence of the desosaminylated aglycones. The LC/MS analysis of the extract from the culture supplemented with erythromycin A was performed. A mass peak corresponding to that of erythromycin A was clearly identified. The extract from the culture with a mixture of 13-methyl-, 13-ethyl, and 13-propyl-6-dEB was analyzed. Mass peaks corresponding to the molecular weight of the expected 5-desosaminylated product of the corresponding aglycone were present. The extract from the culture where only 13-propyl-6-dEB was fed exhibited only the mass peak corresponding to 5-desosaminyl-13-propyl-6-dEB, providing further support that the observed peaks were those corresponding to the desosaminylated aglycones. From the culture where no aglycone was fed, none of the desosaminylated

aglycone peaks were observed. Thus, the above results confirmed that E.coli successfully synthesized TDP-desosamine, and was also found to be successfully glycosylating appropriate aglycone substrates. (21 pages)

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:184038 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:242978

TITLE: Process for preparing sugar nucleotide

INVENTOR(S): Takenouchi, Kenji; Hamamoto, Tomoki; Noguchi,

Toshitada

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yamasa Corporation, Japan; Takenouchi, Kenji;

Hamamoto, Tomoki; Noguchi, Toshitada

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9811248	 A1	19980319	WO 1997-JP3021	19970829
W: AU, CA	, CN, HU, JI	P, KR, MX,	US, AM, AZ, BY, KG,	KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: AT, BE	, CH, DE, DE	K, ES, FI,	FR, GB, GR, IE, IT,	LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
CA 2237199	AA	19980319	CA 1997-2237199	19970829
AU 9740322	A1	19980402	AU 1997-40322	19970829
EP 867516	A1	19980930	EP 1997-937839	19970829
R: CH, DE	, ES, FR, GE	B, IT, LI		
CN 1200765	A	19981202	CN 1997-191233	19970829
JP 3231791	B2	20011126	JP 1998-509602	19970829
US 6040158	Α	20000321	US 1998-68198	19980505
PRIORITY APPLN. INF	0.:		JP 1996-262470	A 19960911
			JP 1996-284723	A 19961007
			JP 1997-24348	A 19970123
			WO 1997-JP3021	W 19970829

AB A process for prepg. a sugar nucleotide from a nucleotide by using a yeast cell, characterized in that both a nucleotide diphosphate/sugar pyrophosphorylase and a sugar 1-phosphate are present in the reaction system. According to this process, various sugar nucleotides, which have been prepd. only in low

productivity by the conventional yeast cell process, can be efficiently prepd.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 4 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:584754 SCISEARCH

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: JQ929

TITLE: EXOPOLYSACCHARIDES IN PLANT-BACTERIAL INTERACTIONS

AUTHOR: LEIGH J A (Reprint); COPLIN D L

CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV WASHINGTON, DEPT MICROBIOL, SEATTLE, WA, 98195

(Reprint); OHIO STATE UNIV, DEPT PLANT PATHOL, COLUMBUS,

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

OH, 43210

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA

SOURCE: ANNUAL REVIEW OF MICROBIOLOGY, (1992) Vol. 46, pp. 307-346

ISSN: 0066-4227.

DOCUMENT TYPE: General Review; Journal

FILE SEGMENT: LIFE LANGUAGE: ENGLISH REFERENCE COUNT: 201

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Rhizobial plant symbionts and bacterial plant pathogens produce exopolysaccharides that often play essential roles in the plant

interaction. Many of these exopolysaccharides are acidic heteropolysaccharides that have repeating subunit structures with carbohydrate and noncarbohydrate substituents, while others are homopolysaccharides such as alginate, levan, cellulose, and glucan. While the homopolysaccharides are synthesized by mechanisms that vary with the particular polysaccharide, the heteropolysaccharides as a rule are synthesized by subunit assembly from nucleotide diphosphate-sugar precursors on a membrane-bound lipid carrier followed by polymerization and secretion. Many mutants in exopolysaccharide synthesis have been isolated, and in several cases this has led to the identification of genes that function in particular steps of biosynthesis, as well as in regulation of exopolysaccharide biosynthesis. The genetic regulation of exopolysaccharide synthesis in many plant pathogens is complex, perhaps reflecting the various niches, free living and in planta, in which exopolysaccharides function. In some cases, exopolysaccharide synthesis is regulated coordinately with other virulence factors, and in other cases separately. Regulatory genes that have homology to the two-component sensor and transcriptional effector systems are a common motif. In Rhizobium species, exopolysaccharide synthesis is regulated by transcriptional as well as posttranslational mechanisms. Exopolysaccharides function differently in the root-nodule symbiosis versus plant pathogenesis. Specific Rhizobium exopolysaccharide structures promote nodule development and invasion in legumes that form indeterminate nodules. In plant pathogenesis, less specific mechanisms of pathogenesis occur: exopolysaccharides cause wilting by blocking xylem vessels, are partly responsible for water-soaked lesions, and may also aid in invasion, growth, and survival in plant tissues.

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:503280 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 69:103280

TITLE: The 5'-nucleotidases (uridine diphosphate sugar

hydrolases) of the Enterobacteriaceae

AUTHOR(S): Neu, Harold C.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll. of Phys. and Surg., Columbia Univ., New York,

NY, USA

SOURCE: Biochemistry (1968), 7(10), 3766-73

CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The 5'-nucleotidases (nucleotide diphosphate

sugar hydrolases) of various Enterobacteriaceae were purified and characterized. Previous studies had shown that 5'-nucleotidases of Escherichia coli, Shigella, and Citrobacter were released from the cells by the technique of osmotic shock which releases periplasmic or surface enzymes. Fifty percent of the 5'-nucleotidase of Klebsiella-Enterobacter groups was released, and the 5'-nucleotidase of Proteus species could not be released by osmotic shock. The enzymes from all Enterobacteriaceae exhibited similar properties in regard to pH optimum, ion stimulation, substrate specificity, and phys. properties. The 5'-nucleotidases hydrolyzed all 5' ribo- and deoxyribonucleotides in which there was an unsubstituted hydroxyl on the 3' carbon. Nucleoside di- and triphosphates were hydrolyzed to the nucleoside and free phosphate without the formation of pyrophosphate. Uridine diphosphoglucose was hydrolyzed to uridine, glucose 1-phosphate, and phosphate. The greatest stimulation of hydrolysis was caused by Co2+ and Mn2+. Zn2+ and chelating agents were inhibitory. Phosphate did not inhibit. The pH optimum for hydrolysis of 5'-nucleotides was 5.8-6.1. The pH optimum for hydrolysis of UDP glucose was 7-8. All Enterobacteriaceae contained a protein inhibitor of the enzyme. The 5'-nucleotidase inhibitor of 1 organism

partially inhibited hydrolytic activity of the 5'-nucleotidase of another

species.

=> d 113

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2003:435232 HCAPLUS

DN 139:32515

TI Engineering of recombinant Streptomyces venezuelae narbonolide polyketide synthase for production of novel polyketide products

IN Ashley, Gary; Betlach, Melanie C.; Betlach, Mary; McDaniel, Robert; Tang,
Li

PA USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 74 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 657,440. CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 16

FAN.	PA'	16 PENT	NO.			KIN		DATE				ICAT		NO.			ATE	
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	US	2002	0347	97		A1		2002			US 1	997-	8462	47		1	9970	
		6391				B2		2002			-			- '		-	,,,	
	US	6558	942			В1		2003		1	US 1	998-	7353	8		1:	9980	506
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	US	6509	455			В1		2003	0121	1	US 2	999- 000-	6574	40			0000	
	AU	7692	88			В2		2004	0122		AU 2	001-	5780	5			0010	
	WO	2002	0970	62		A2		2002	1205	1	WO 2	002-	US56	42		2	0020	222
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^{=&}gt; d l13 ab

AB Recombinant DNA compds. that encode all or a portion of the narbonolide polyketide synthase (PKS) from Streptomyces venezuelae are used to express recombinant polyketide synthase genes in host cells. The complete PKS gene cluster that ultimately results, in S. venezuelae, in the prodn. of picromycin is provided, as well as the enzymes responsible for the glycosylation and hydroxylation. The narbonolide PKS is composed of a loading module, six extender modules, and a thioesterase domain. These materials include recombinant DNA compds. that encode the C12 hydroxylase (the picK gene), the desosamine biosynthesis and desosaminyl transferase enzymes, and the .beta.-glucosidase enzyme involved in picromycin biosynthesis. A minimal set of seven genes (desI, II, III, IV, V, VI, VIII) is sufficient for biosynthesis of TDP-desosamine from glucose-11-phosphate in Streptomyces lividans. Expression of the minimal desosamine biosynthesis genes together with the DesVII desosaminyltranferase in S. lividans has enabled the prodn. of >20 glycosylated macrolides with detectable antibacterial activity. Thus, the host cells demonstrate prodn. of narbonolide, narbonolide derivs., and polyketides that are useful as antibiotics and as intermediates in the synthesis of compds. with pharmaceutical value. => d his (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:27:29 ON 22 FEB 2005)

FILE 'MEDLINE, HCAPLUS, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 11:28:12 ON 22 FEB 2005

2 S 6-DEOXYGLYCOSYL TRANSFERASE AND (ESCHERICHIA COLI EXPRESSION

L2 1 DUP REM L1 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

L3 0 S 6-DEOXYGLYCOSYL TRANSFERASE AND DNA

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:30:02 ON 22 FEB 2005

0 S 6-DEOXYGLYCOSYL TRANSFERASE

FILE 'MEDLINE, HCAPLUS, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 11:31:06 ON 22 FEB 2005

L5 2 S 6-DEOXYGLYCOSYL TRANSFERASE
L6 2 S 6 DEOXYGLYCOSYL TRANSFERASE
L7 2 S 6-DEOXYGLYCOSYLTRANSFERASE
L8 0 S 6-DEOXY GLYCOSYLTRANSFERASE

L9 0 S 6-DEOXY GLYCOSYL TRANSFERASE

L10 4 S NUCLEOTIDE DIPHOSPHATE SUGAR AND ESCHERICHIA COLI

L11 4 DUP REM L10 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L12 2 S 6-DEOXYGLYCOSYL TRANSFERASE L13 1 S DESOSAMINE BIOSYNTHESIS GENES

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L1

L4

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L1: Entry 2 of 8

File: USPT

Feb 1, 2005

US-PAT-NO: 6849395

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6849395 B2

TITLE: Gene cluster screening of clones having DNA from mixed populations of

organisms

DATE-ISSUED: February 1, 2005

INVENTOR - INFORMATION:

NAME

CITY

STATE

ZIP CODE

COUNTRY

Short; Jay M.

Encinitas

CA

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/4; 435/183, 435/6

CLAIMS:

What is claimed is:

- 1. A method for identifying a polyketide synthase gene cluster of interest comprising: culturing a gene expression library comprising a pool of expression constructs, each expression construct comprising an f-factor based vector containing one or more suitably-sized naturally-occurring genomic DNA fragments, wherein the genomic DNA fragments in the pool of expression constructs are directly obtained from a plurality of species of uncultivated donor microorganisms and wherein the genomic DNA fragments are operably-associated with one or more regulatory regions that drives expression of genes encoded by the genomic DNA fragments in an appropriate host organism; and detecting a naturally-occurring polyketide synthase gene cluster contained in one or more of the naturally-occurring genomic DNA fragments.
- 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the host organism is a prokaryotic cell.
- 3. The method of claim 1, wherein the host organism is a eukaryotic cell.
- 4. The method of claim 1, wherein the donor organism is a fungal cell.
- 5. The method of claim 1, wherein the donor organism are prokaryotic cells.
- 6. The method of claim 1, wherein the donor organism are eukaryotic cells.
- 7. The method of claim 1, wherein the donor organism are fungal cells.
- 8. The method of claim 1, wherein the genomic DNA fragments are operably associated with their native regulatory region(s).

Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 8 of 8 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 6849651 B2

L1: Entry 1 of 8

File: USPT

Feb 1, 2005

US-PAT-NO: 6849651

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6849651 B2

TITLE: Synthesis of epothilones, intermediates thereto, analogues and uses thereof

DATE-ISSUED: February 1, 2005

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME CITY STATE ZIP CODE COUNTRY Danishefsky; Samuel J. Englewood NJ Bertinato; Peter Old Lyme CTSu; Dai-Shi New York NY Meng; Dang Fang New York NY Chou; Ting-Chao Paramus NJ Kamenecka; Ted New York NY Sorensen; Erik J San Diego CA Balog; Aaron New York NY Savin; Kenneth A New York NY

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/365; 548/204

Full Title Citation Front Review Classification Date Reference **Sequences Attachments** Claims KMC Draw De

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6849395 B2

L1: Entry 2 of 8

File: USPT

Feb 1, 2005

US-PAT-NO: 6849395

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6849395 B2

TITLE: Gene cluster screening of clones having DNA from mixed populations of

organisms

DATE-ISSUED: February 1, 2005

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME CITY STATE ZIP CODE COUNTRY

Record List Display Page 2 of 5

Short; Jay M.

Encinitas

CA

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/4; 435/183, 435/6

Full Title Citation Front Review Classification Date Reference Sequences Attachineris Claims KMC Draw De

☐ 3. Document ID: US 6524841 B1

L1: Entry 3 of 8

File: USPT

Feb 25, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6524841

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6524841 B1

TITLE: Recombinant megalomicin biosynthetic genes and uses thereof

DATE-ISSUED: February 25, 2003

INVENTOR - INFORMATION:

NAME CITY STATE ZIP CODE COUNTRY

McDaniel; Robert Palo Alto CA Volchegursky; Yanina Emeryville CA

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/252.3; 435/252.35, 435/254.11, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/419,

<u>536/23.1</u>, <u>536/23.2</u>, <u>536/23.7</u>

Full Title Citation Front Review Classification Date Reference Sequences Attachments Claims KMC Draw De

☐ 4. Document ID: US 6509455 B1

L1: Entry 4 of 8 File: USPT Jan 21, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6509455

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6509455 B1

TITLE: Recombinant narbonolide polyketide synthase

DATE-ISSUED: January 21, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME CITY STATE ZIP CODE COUNTRY

Ashley; Gary Alameda CA Betlach; Melanie C. Burlingame CA Betlach; Mary CA San Francisco McDaniel; Robert Palo Alto CA Tang; Li Foster City CA

US-CL-CURRENT: <u>536/23.2</u>; <u>435/193</u>, <u>435/320.1</u>, <u>536/23.7</u>

Full Title Citation Front Review Classification Date Reference Sequences Attachments Claims KWIC Draw. De

□ 5. Document ID: US 6495348 B1

L1: Entry 5 of 8

File: USPT

Dec 17, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6495348

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6495348 B1

** See image for Certificate of Correction **

TITLE: Mitomycin biosynthetic gene cluster

DATE-ISSUED: December 17, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME CITY STATE ZIP CODE COUNTRY

Sherman; David H. St. Louis Park MN
Mao; Yingqing St. Paul MN
Varoglu; Mustafa St. Paul MN
He; Min St. Paul MN

Sheldon; Paul Fitchburg WI

 $\text{US-CL-CURRENT: } \underline{435}/\underline{76}; \ \underline{435}/\underline{183}, \ \underline{435}/\underline{252.3}, \ \underline{435}/\underline{252.35}, \ \underline{435}/\underline{320.1}, \ \underline{536}/\underline{23.1}, \\$

536/23.2

Full Title Citation Front	Keview Classification Date Ki	eference Sequences Affachments	Claims KWIC Draw. De
			_

☐ 6. Document ID: US 6303767 B1

L1: Entry 6 of 8

File: USPT

Oct 16, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6303767

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6303767 B1

TITLE: Nucleic acids encoding narbonolide polyketide synthase enzymes from

streptomyces narbonensis

DATE-ISSUED: October 16, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME CITY STATE ZIP CODE COUNTRY

Betlach; Melanie C. San Francisco CA McDaniel; Robert Palo Alto CA

US-CL-CURRENT: 536/23.2; 435/320.1, 536/23.1

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KOMC	Draw, De

☐ 7. Document ID: US 6265202 B1

L1: Entry 7 of 8 File: USPT Jul 24, 2001

Record List Display Page 4 of 5

US-PAT-NO: 6265202

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6265202 B1

TITLE: DNA encoding methymycin and pikromycin

DATE-ISSUED: July 24, 2001

INVENTOR - INFORMATION:

NAME CITY STATE ZIP CODE COUNTRY

Sherman; David H. St. Louis Park MN
Liu; Hung-Wen Roseville MN
Xue; Yongquan St. Paul MN
Zhao; Lishan St. Paul MN

US-CL-CURRENT: <u>435/252.31</u>; <u>435/183</u>, <u>435/252.3</u>, <u>435/252.33</u>, <u>435/320.1</u>, <u>536/23.1</u>, <u>536/23.2</u>, <u>536/23.7</u>

Full Title Citation Front Review Classification Date Reference Sequences Attachments Claims KMC Draw. De

□ 8. Document ID: US <u>6117659</u> A

L1: Entry 8 of 8

File: USPT

Sep 12, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6117659

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6117659 A

TITLE: Recombinant narbonolide polyketide synthase

DATE-ISSUED: September 12, 2000

INVENTOR - INFORMATION:

NAME CITY STATE ZIP CODE COUNTRY

Ashley; Gary

Alameda

CA

Betlach; Melanie C.

Burlingame

CA

Betlach; Mary

San Francisco

CA

McDaniel; Robert

Palo Alto

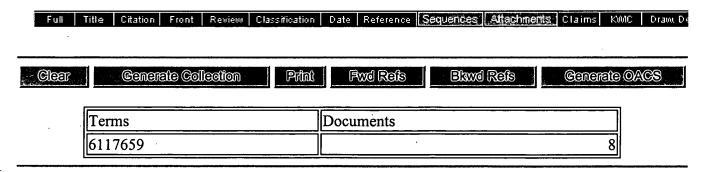
CA

Tang; Li

Foster City

CA

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/155; 435/132, 435/189, 435/252.3, 435/252.33, 435/252.35, 435/320.1, 536/23.2, 536/23.7



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☐ 1. Document ID: US 20040214276 A1

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L3: Entry 1 of 2

File: PGPB

Oct 28, 2004

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040214276

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040214276 A1

TITLE: Production of glycosylated macrolides in E. coli

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 28, 2004

INVENTOR - INFORMATION:

NAME CITY STATE COUNTRY RULE-47 Khosla, Chaitan Palo Alto CA US Gramajo, Hugo Berkeley CA US Hotta, Kinya Pasadena CA US Kobayashi, Seiji Sagamihara JP

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/183, 435/193, 435/252.33, 435/320.1, 536/23.2

Full Title Citation Front Review Classification Date Reference Sequences Attachments Claims KMC Draw. De													
	Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KONC	Draw, De

2. Document ID: US 20040214276 A1, WO 2004024744 A2, AU 2003291619 A1

L3: Entry 2 of 2

File: DWPI

Oct 28, 2004

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2004-295071

DERWENT-WEEK: 200471

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TITLE: Recombinant Escherichia coli host cell useful for producing a glycosylated polyketide, contains expression system for producing at least one <u>nucleotide</u> <u>diphosphate 6-deoxy-sugar</u>

INVENTOR: GRAMAJO, H; KHOSLA, C; HOTTA, K; KOBAYASHI, S

PRIORITY-DATA: 2002US-400122P (July 31, 2002), 2003US-0632682 (July 31, 2003)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO PUB-DATE

LANGUAGE PAGES MAIN-IPC

US 20040214276 A1 October 28, 2004

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C12N009/00

WO 2004024744 A2

March 25, 2004

E

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C07H000/00

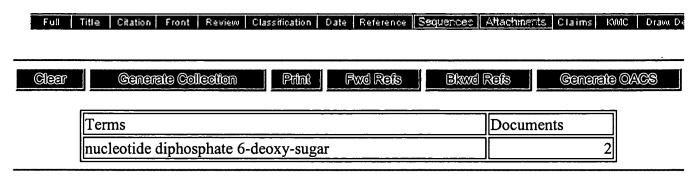
AU 2003291619 A1

April 30, 2004

000

C07H000/00

INT-CL (IPC): $\underline{\text{CO7}} \ \underline{\text{H}} \ \underline{\text{O}/\text{O0}}; \ \underline{\text{CO7}} \ \underline{\text{H}} \ \underline{\text{21}/\text{O4}}; \ \underline{\text{C12}} \ \underline{\text{N}} \ \underline{\text{1}/\text{21}}; \ \underline{\text{C12}} \ \underline{\text{N}} \ \underline{\text{9}/\text{00}}; \ \underline{\text{C12}} \ \underline{\text{N}} \ \underline{\text{9}/\text{10}}$



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DATE: Tuesday, February 22, 2005

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	L7	(desosamine or cladinose or mycaminose or oleandrose or forosamine or daunosamine or mycarose or ascarylose or rhamnose or mycosamine) and Escherichia coli	1416
	L6	(desosamine or cladinose or mycaminose or oleandrose or forosamine or daunosamine or mycarose or ascarylose or rhamnose or mycosamine) and E. coli	0
	L5	nucleotide diphosphate sugar same E. coli	0
	L4	nucleotide diphosphate sugar same E. coli.clm.	0
	L3	nucleotide diphosphate 6-deoxy-sugar	2
	L2	nucleotide diphosphate 6-deoxy sugar	0
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	L1	6117659	8

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

First Hit Fwd Refs Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc# Generate Collection Print

L12: Entry 6 of 8 File: USPT Jan 21, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6509455 B1

TITLE: Recombinant narbonolide polyketide synthase

Drawing Description Text (5):

FIG. 4 has three parts. In Part A, the structures of picromycin (A(a)) and methymycin (A(b)) are shown, as well as the related structures of narbomycin, narbonolide, and methynolide. In the structures, the bolded lines indicate the two or three carbon chains produced by each module (loading and extender) of the narbonolide PKS. Part B shows the organization of the narbonolide PKS genes on the chromosome of Streptomyces venezuelae, including the location of the various module encoding sequences (the loading module domains are identified as sKS*, sAT, and sACP), as well as the picB thioesterase gene and two desosamine biosynthesis genes (picCII and picCIII). Part C shows the engineering of the S. venezuelae host of the invention in which the picAI gene has been deleted. In the Figure, ACP is acyl carrier protein; AT is acyltransferase; DH is dehydratase; ER is enoylreductase; KR is ketoreductase; KS is ketosynthase; and TE is thioesterase.

Detailed Description Text (3):

To appreciate the many and diverse benefits and applications of the invention, the description of the invention below is organized as follows. First, a general description of polyketide biosynthesis and an overview of the synthesis of narbonolide and compounds derived therefrom in Streptomyces venezuelae are provided. This general description and overview are followed by a detailed description of the invention in six sections. In Section I, the recombinant narbonolide PKS provided by the invention is described. In Section II, the recombinant_desosamine biosynthesis genes, the desosaminyl transferase gene, and the beta-glucosidase gene provided by the invention are described. In Section III, the recombinant pick hydroxylase gene provided by the invention is described. In Section IV, methods for heterologous expression of the narbonolide PKS and narbonolide modification enzymes provided by the invention are described. In Section V, the hybrid PKS genes provided by the invention and the polyketides produced thereby are described. In Section VI, the polyketide compounds provided by the invention and pharmaceutical compositions of those compounds are described. The detailed description is followed by a variety of working examples illustrating the invention.

Detailed Description Text (36):

The remaining <u>desosamine biosynthesis genes</u> on cosmid pKOS023-26 include the following genes. ORF11, also known as desR, encodes beta-glucosidase and has no ery gene homologue. The picCI gene, also known as desV, is a homologue of eryCI. ORF14, also known as desIV, has no known ery gene homologue and encodes an NDP glucose 4,6-dehydratase. ORF13, also known as desIII, has no known ery gene homologue and encodes an NDP glucose synthase. The picCV gene, also known as desII, a homologue of eryCV is required for desosamine biosynthesis. The picCIV gene also known as desI, is a homologue of eryCIV, and its product is believed to be a 3,4-dehydratase. Other ORFs on cosmid pKOS023-26 include ORF12, believed to be a regulatory gene; ORF15, which encodes an S-adenosyl methionine synthase; and ORF16, which is a homolog of the M. tuberculosis cbhK gene. Cosmid pKOS023-26 also encodes the picK gene, which encodes the cytochrome P450 hydroxylase that hydroxylates the C12 of narbomycin and the C10 and C12 positions of YC-17. This gene is described in

more detail in the following section.

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L14: Entry 7 of 8 File: USPT Jul 24, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6265202

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6265202 B1

TITLE: DNA encoding methymycin and pikromycin

DATE-ISSUED: July 24, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME CITY STATE ZIP CODE COUNTRY
Sherman; David H. St. Louis Park MN
Liu; Hung-Wen Roseville MN

Xue; YongquanSt. PaulMNZhao; LishanSt. PaulMN

US-CL-CURRENT: <u>435/252.31</u>; <u>435/183</u>, <u>435/252.3</u>, <u>435/252.33</u>, <u>435/320.1</u>, <u>536/23.1</u>, <u>536/23.2</u>, <u>536/23.7</u>

CLAIMS:

What is claimed is:

- 1. An isolated and purified nucleic acid segment comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding at least one desosamine biosynthetic polypeptide, wherein the nucleic acid sequence encodes DesI (SEQ ID NO:8), DesII (SEQ ID NO:10), DesIII (SEQ ID NO:12), DesIV (SEQ ID NO:14), DesV (SEQ ID NO:16), DesVI (SEQ ID NO:18), DesVII (SEQ ID NO:20), DesVIII (SEQ ID NO:22), or a fragment thereof which catalyzes a step in desosamine biosynthesis selected from the group consisting of 4-dehydrase, reductase, TDP-glucose synthase, TDP-glucose-4,6-dehydratase, aminotransferase, N-methytransferase, glycosyltransferase and tautomerase.
- 2. The isolated and purified nucleic acid segment of claim 1 comprising SEQ ID NO:3.
- 3. An isolated and purified nucleic acid segment which comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding $\underline{\text{DesI}}$ (SEQ ID NO:8), DesII (SEQ ID NO:10), DesIII (SEQ ID NO:12), DesIV (SEQ ID NO:14), DesV (SEQ ID NO:16), DesVI (SEQ ID NO:20), DesVIII (SEQ ID NO:22) or DesR (SEQ ID NO:24), or a fragment of DesR which has glucosidase activity.
- 4. The isolated and purified nucleic acid segment of claim 1 which is from Streptomyces venezuelae.
- 5. An expression cassette comprising the nucleic acid segment of claim 1 or 3 operably linked to a promoter functional in a host cell.
- 6. A recombinant bacterial host cell in which at least a portion of a

nucleotide sequence corresponding to the nucleic acid sequence of the nucleic acid segment of claim 1 or 3 is disrupted so as to result in a decrease or lack of desosamine synthesis.

- 7. The host cell of claim 6 wherein the nucleic acid sequence which is disrupted encodes $\underline{\text{DesI}}$ (SEQ ID NO:8), DesII (SEQ ID NO:10), DesIII (SEQ ID NO:12), DesIV (SEQ ID NO:14), DesV (SEQ ID NO:16), DesVI (SEQ ID NO:20), DesVIII (SEQ ID NO:22).
- 8. A host cell, the genome of which is augmented with the expression cassette of claim 5.

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Search Results - Record(s) 81 through 90 of 97 returned.

☐ 81. Document ID: US 6221641 B1

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L18: Entry 81 of 97

File: USPT

Apr 24, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6221641

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6221641 B1

TITLE: Method for making polyketides

DATE-ISSUED: April 24, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME CITY STATE ZIP CODE COUNTRY

CA Khosla; Chaitan Stanford Lau; Janice Stanford CA Menlo Park

Pohl; Nicola L.

CA

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/193; 435/69.1

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequençes	Attaclariente	Claims	KWAC	Draw, De
								•				

☐ 82. Document ID: US 6215007 B1

L18: Entry 82 of 97

File: USPT

Apr 10, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6215007

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6215007 B1

** See image for Certificate of Correction **

TITLE: Recombinant production of novel polyketides

DATE-ISSUED: April 10, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME CITY STATE ZIP CODE COUNTRY

Khosla; Chaitan Stanford CA

Hopwood; David A. Norwich GB

Ebert-Khosla; Suzanne Stanford CA McDaniel; Robert Palo Alto CA Fu; Hong Stanford CA

Record List Display Page 2 of 5

US-CL-CURRENT: 549/417; 549/389, 549/400, 560/128, 562/433, 562/435, 562/461

Full Title Citation Front Review Classification Date Reference Sequences Attachments Claims KWC Draw. De

☐ 83. Document ID: US 6214573 B1

L18: Entry 83 of 97

File: USPT

Apr 10, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6214573

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6214573 B1

TITLE: Recombinant production of novel polyketides

DATE-ISSUED: April 10, 2001

INVENTOR - INFORMATION:

NAME CITY STATE ZIP CODE COUNTRY

Khosla; Chaitan Stanford CA

Hopwood; David A. Norwich GB

Ebert-Khosla; Suzanne Stanford CA McDaniel; Robert Palo Alto CA Fu; Hong Stanford CA

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/41; 435/132, 435/133, 435/147, 435/148, 435/252.3, 435/252.33,

435/252.35

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | <mark>Sequences | Attachments |</mark> Claims | KMC | Draw, De

☐ 84. Document ID: US 6177262 B1

L18: Entry 84 of 97

File: USPT

Jan 23, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6177262

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6177262 B1

TITLE: Recombinant host cells for the production of polyketides

DATE-ISSUED: January 23, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME CITY STATE ZIP CODE COUNTRY

Ziermann; Rainer San Mateo CA Betlach; Mary C. San Francisco CA

US-CL-CURRENT: <u>435/76</u>; <u>435/252.35</u>

Full Title Citation Front Review Classification Date Reference Sequences Attachments Claims KMC Draw. Do

☐ 85. Document ID: US 6150513 A

L18: Entry 85 of 97 File: USPT Nov 21, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6150513

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6150513 A

TITLE: Polyketide synthase enzymes and recombinant DNA constructs therefor

DATE-ISSUED: November 21, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME CITY STATE ZIP CODE COUNTRY

Wu; Kai Foster City CA

US-CL-CURRENT: 536/23.2; 435/183, 435/189, 435/252.3, 435/320.1, 536/23.7

Full Title Citation Front Review Classification Date Reference **Sequences Attachments:** Claims KWIC Draw De

☐ 86. Document ID: US 6090601 A

L18: Entry 86 of 97 File: USPT Jul 18, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6090601

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6090601 A

TITLE: Sorangium polyketide synthase

DATE-ISSUED: July 18, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME CITY STATE ZIP CODE COUNTRY

Gustafsson; Claes Belmont CA Betlach; Mary C. San Francisco CA

US-CL-CURRENT: <u>435/183</u>; <u>435/252.3</u>, <u>435/320.1</u>, <u>435/325</u>, <u>536/23.2</u>

Full Title Citation Front Review Classification Date Reference Seguences Affectinents Claims KMC Draw. De

☐ 87. Document ID: US 6080555 A

L18: Entry 87 of 97 File: USPT Jun 27, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6080555

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6080555 A

TITLE: Synthesis of polyketides from diketides

DATE-ISSUED: June 27, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME CITY STATE ZIP CODE COUNTRY

Khosla; Chaitan Stanford CA
Pieper; Rembert Washington DC
Luo; Guanglin Providence RI
Cane; David E. Providence RI

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/41; 435/64, 435/7.1

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw, De
		_										

☐ 88. Document ID: US 6077696 A

L18: Entry 88 of 97

File: USPT

Jun 20, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6077696

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6077696 A

TITLE: Recombinant production of novel polyketides

DATE-ISSUED: June 20, 2000

INVENTOR - INFORMATION:

NAME CITY STATE ZIP CODE COUNTRY

Khosla; Chaitan Stanford CA

Hopwood; David A. Norwich GB

Ebert-Khosla; Suzanne Stanford CA
McDaniel; Robert Palo Alto CA
Fu; Hong Stanford CA
Kao; Camilla Stanford CA

US-CL-CURRENT: $\underline{435}/\underline{135}$; $\underline{435}/\underline{132}$, $\underline{435}/\underline{147}$, $\underline{435}/\underline{148}$, $\underline{435}/\underline{183}$, $\underline{435}/\underline{252.3}$

Full Title Citation Front Review Classification Date Reference **Sequences Attachments** Claims KMC Draw. De

☐ 89. Document ID: US 6066721 A

L18: Entry 89 of 97

File: USPT

May 23, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6066721

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6066721 A

** See image for Certificate of Correction **

TITLE: Method to produce novel polyketides

DATE-ISSUED: May 23, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME CITY STATE ZIP CODE COUNTRY

Khosla; Chaitan	Stanford	CT
Pieper; Rembert	Menlo Park	CA
Luo; Guanglin	Providence	RI
Cane; David E.	Providence	RI
Kao; Camilla	Palo Alto	CA

US-CL-CURRENT: 536/23.1; 435/252.3, 435/252.35, 435/320.1, 435/7.1, 536/23.2

Full Title Citation Front Re	eview Classification Date	Reference Sequences	Attachments Claims	KMC Draw De
☐ 90. Document ID: 1	US 6063561 A	***************************************		
L18: Entry 90 of 97		File: USPT	May :	16, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6063561

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6063561 A

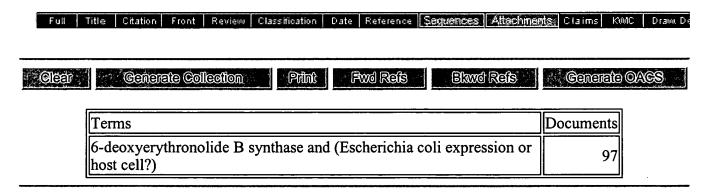
TITLE: Polyketide derivatives and recombinant methods for making same

DATE-ISSUED: May 16, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Katz; Leonard	Wheeling	IL		
Stassi; Diane L.	Highland Park	IL		
Summers, Jr.; Richard G.	Appleton	WI		
Ruan; Xiaoan	Lake Bluff	IL		
Pereda-Lopez; Ana	Mundelein	IL		
Kakavas; Stephan J.	Buffalo Grove	IL		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/4; 435/15, 435/29, 514/29, 536/7.2



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	L17	L16 and (Escherichia coli expression or host cell?)	28898		
	L16	(desI or desII or desIV or desV or desVI or desVII or desVIII or des or 6-deoxyerythronolide B synthase)	6805708		
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	L14	desI.clm.	8		
	L13	desI-desVI.clm.	0		
	L12	desosamine biosynthesis genes	8		
	L11	desosamine biosynthesis genes.clm.	0		
	L10	desomine biosynthesis genes.clm.	0		
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	L7	(desosamine or cladinose or mycaminose or oleandrose or forosamine or daunosamine or mycarose or ascarylose or rhamnose or mycosamine) and Escherichia coli	1416		
	L6	(desosamine or cladinose or mycaminose or oleandrose or forosamine or daunosamine or mycarose or ascarylose or rhamnose or mycosamine) and E. coli	0		
	L5	nucleotide diphosphate sugar same E. coli	0		
	L4	nucleotide diphosphate sugar same E. coli.clm.	0		
	L3	nucleotide diphosphate 6-deoxy-sugar	2		
	L2	nucleotide diphosphate 6-deoxy sugar	0		
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	L21	6-deoxyglycosyl transferase.clm.	1			
	L20	6-deoxyglycosyl transferase and host cell	3			
	L19	6-deoxyglycosyl transferase and (Escherichia coli expression or host cell?)	2			
	L18	6-deoxyerythronolide B synthase and (Escherichia coli expression or host cell?)	97			
	L17	L16 and (Escherichia coli expression or host cell?)	28898			
	L16	(desI or desII or desIII or desIV or desVI or desVII or desVIII or des or 6-deoxyerythronolide B synthase)	6805708			
	L15	desII.clm.	5			
	L14	desI.clm.	8			
	L13	desI-desVI.clm.	0			
	L12	desosamine biosynthesis genes	8			
	L11	desosamine biosynthesis genes.clm.	0			
	L10	desomine biosynthesis genes.clm.	0			
	DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ					
	L9	6303767	6			
	DB = PGPB, USPT, USOC, EPAB, JPAB, DWPI; PLUR = YES; OP = ADJ					
	L8	(desosamine or cladinose or mycaminose or oleandrose or forosamine or daunosamine or mycarose or ascarylose or rhamnose or mycosamine) and Escherichia coli expression system	26			
	L7	(desosamine or cladinose or mycaminose or oleandrose or forosamine or daunosamine or mycarose or ascarylose or rhamnose or mycosamine) and Escherichia coli	1416			
	L6	(desosamine or cladinose or mycaminose or oleandrose or forosamine or daunosamine or mycarose or ascarylose or rhamnose or mycosamine) and E. coli	0			
	L5	nucleotide diphosphate sugar same E. coli	0			
	L4	nucleotide diphosphate sugar same E. coli.clm.	0			
	L3	nucleotide diphosphate 6-deoxy-sugar	2			
	L2	nucleotide diphosphate 6-deoxy sugar	0			
	DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ					
	L1	6117659	8			